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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/796,523	03/09/2004	Robert A. Pyles	30-DMo-7093D/MD-02-	1934	
157	7590 08/03/2004		EXAM	EXAMINER	
BAYER MATERIAL SCIENCE LLC			EINSMANN, MARGARET V		
100 BAYER PITTSBURG	CROAD GH, PA 15205		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	•		1751		

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/796,523	PYLES ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Margaret Einsmann	1751	·				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence addre	SS				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a repl If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from e, cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this common D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	unication.				
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·						
·	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4) Claim(s) 13-20 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 13-20 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.						
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	epted or b) \square objected to by the ${ t E}$	Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• •					
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		` '				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list 	s have been received. s have been received in Application rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Sta	ge				
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/904.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	te	2)				

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DETAILED ACTION

Applicant is requested to update the continuing data on the first page of the specification to include the patent number.

Applicant's preliminary amendment has been entered. Claims 1-12 have been canceled; claims 13-20 are pending.

Applicant is claiming a dyed polymeric molded article. In its narrowest embodiment the dyed article comprises an aromatic polycarbonate resin. The components or the dyebath do not remain in the dyed article. Accordingly, the claimed article can be rejected over a similar dyed resin article.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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Claims 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Brodmann, US 4,812,142.

Brodmann teaches dyeing polycarbonate lenses by immersing in a tinctorial amount of one dye in an organic solvent, which may be mineral oil. When that dye is one of the four disperse dyes listed at the top of column 2, the dyed article reads on claims 13-20. The first two are azo dyes, the next two are anthraquinone. The method of dyeing is described in col 2. Note that after dyeing the high boiling solvent and non-diffused dye are removed by rinse or scour, leaving the dye incorporated into the molded resin article.

Claims 13, 14, 16, 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious Sieloff, US 5,453,100. A polycarbonate sheet is dyed by coating with a solvent blend comprising a dye, washed with water and dried. The result was a uniformly colored polycarbonate sheet, anticipating the claims. See example 2 in col 5.

Claims 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious Bianco et al., US 3,514,246.

Aromatic polycarbonate resins are dyed with anthraquinone and azo disperse dyes See list of dyes at the top of column 3. In example 1the molded polycarbonate resin was dyed red, rinsed, soaped hot, rinsed and dried. No carrier thus remained in the molded article absence evidence to the contrary, absent evidence to the contrary.

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The disclosures of the above three patents anticipate the instant claims. The claims are obvious over the above three references taken individually for the following reasons:

The subject matter would have been obvious to the skilled artisan because the patentability of a product by process claim does not depend on its method of production and where the examiner has found a similar product, the burden rests with the applicant to prove that that product is patentably distinct. See In re Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964 (CAFC 1985); In re Marosi et al, 218 USPQ 289; In re Pilkington, 162 USPQ 145.

"The lack of physical description in a product-by-process claim makes the determination of the patentability of the claim more difficult, since in spite of the fact that the claim may recite only process limitations, it is the patentability of the product claimed and not the process that must be established. We are therefore of the opinion that when the prior art discloses a product which reasonably appears to be identical with or only slightly different than a product claimed in a product-by-process claim, a rejection based alternatively on either section 102 or 103 of the statute is eminently fair and acceptable. As a practical matter, the Patent Office is not equipped to manufacture products by the myriad processes put before it and then obtain prior art products and make physical comparisons therewith." *In re Brown*, 173 USPQ 685,688 (CCPA 1972).

The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: There is no basis in the specification for the polyurethane or alldiglycol carbonate to be included in the dyed products. In fact, regarding polyurethane, applicant states on page 4 lines 24-26 that polyurethane cannot be dyed

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at the temperature of 90-99°C. Applicant is required to delete those two resins from

claim 13.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Margaret Einsmann whose telephone number is

571-272-1314. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 AM -4:30 PM M-Th and

alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Yogendra Gupta can be reached on 571-272-1316. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR.

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Margaret Einsmann Primary Examiner

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July 29, 2004